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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 22 October 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

At dawn on Saturday, 20 October 2001 (Palestine time), Israeli occupying forces using tanks and armoured personnel carriers reoccupied areas in and around the Palestinian cities of Qalqilya and Tulkarem. Israeli occupying forces shelled and shot at Palestinians in those and other Palestinian cities, which were partly reoccupied previously. The Israeli action on that day resulted in the killing of eight Palestinians, including an 18-year-old in the Manger Square in front of the Church of the Nativity. On Sunday, 21 October 2001, Israeli occupying forces continued with their shelling and shooting of the inhabitants of the six Palestinian cities partially reoccupied, killing five more Palestinians.

It is clear that since Thursday, 18 October 2001, Israel, the occupying Power, has engaged in a wide military assault against the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority. This widespread military assault has resulted in the killing of 25 Palestinians and the injury of many more, at least 20 of whom are in serious condition. The pattern of reoccupying areas under the full control of the Palestinian Authority, particularly in and around Palestinian cities, is another indication of the Israeli intention that will probably lead to a general explosion in the Occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem.

I am writing this letter in follow-up to our previous 74 letters addressed to you regarding this grave and ongoing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 19 October 2001 (A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-

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S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941 and A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971 and A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989.) Since our previous letter to you, on 19 October, Israeli occupying forces have brutally killed 13 more Palestinians, mentioned above, bringing the total number of Palestinian martyrs to 707. (The names of martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) In addition, the number of Palestinians injured by the fire and action of the Israeli occupying forces continues to rise.

We strongly believe that the Security Council, as the United Nations organ responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, has an obligation to take immediate action to ensure the full and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from areas it reoccupied recently. We call upon the Council to convene an immediate meeting with the aim of considering such action.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 22 October 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem[a] (Saturday, 20 October to Sunday, 21 October 2001)

Saturday, 20 October 2001

1. Mustafa Abdel Raheem Nofal
2. Samer Yussef Shawahna
3. Mustafa Mahmoud Saleh Zidau
4. Maher Abu Hasnah
5. Ranya Nasri Kharoufah
6. Yussef Ahmed Abayat (25 years old)
7. Aisha Abu O'wn
8. Johnny Thaljiah (18 years old)

Sunday, 21 October 2001

1. Mohammed Suliman Baraka'a
2. Nahed Al-Joujou
3. Eissa Abu Huliel
4. Ahmed Yussef Abu Mandeel (16 years old)
5. Ghada Mahmoud Eissah

[a] The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 707.

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Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of France on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 18 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations stating that Emmanuelle d'Achon has been appointed alternate representative of France on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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General Assembly
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Agenda items 41 and 42

Question of Palestine

The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 22 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to transmit herewith to you the text of a statement by an official source at the Foreign Ministry of the State of Qatar's condemnation and denunciation of Israel's serious escalation of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 41 and 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 22 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

The State of Qatar, which currently holds the chairmanship of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, condemns and denounces Israel's serious escalation of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, its savage acts of aggression against the Palestinian people and its reoccupation of some of the territories of the Palestinian National Authority in blatant defiance of the commitments that it had signed as well as the principles of international law and resolutions based on international legitimacy.

This statement was made to the Qatar News Agency by an official source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The source further added that these acts of aggression and practices were an attempt by Israel to exploit the current developments in the international arena in order to create new situations in the region that would endanger regional security and stability, thus destroying the only glimmer of hope for achieving a just and comprehensive peace.

The source also disclosed that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had spoken today with the ambassadors of the permanent members of the Security Council accredited to the State of Qatar and had conveyed to them the request by the Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference that the Security Council hold as a matter of urgency a meeting to consider the development of the situation and assume its responsibilities in order to halt these attacks and practices on the part of Israel, provide international protection to the Palestinian people and create favourable conditions for the resumption of the peace process in the Middle East on its original basis in accordance with the resolutions founded on international legitimacy and the principle of "land for peace".

The source stressed in conclusion the position of the State of Qatar and the States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in support of the Palestinian people in its just struggle to regain its legitimate rights, in accordance with the resolutions based on international legitimacy, the foremost of which is the establishment of an independent Palestinian State on its national soil with Al-Quds al-Sharif as its capital.

21 October 2001

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Letter dated 21 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 19 October 2001 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the increasing number of armed assaults being carried out by Kuwaiti naval units on Iraqi fishing boats in Iraq's territorial waters and states that patrols are interfering with Iraqi fishermen, beating them, stealing their personal possessions and tearing up their official documents, particularly in the Khawr Abd Allah channel and near buoys 12 and 13 inside the boundaries of Basrah Governorate.

The Minister states that the assaults being committed by Kuwaiti military personnel in Iraq's territorial waters are acts of wanton aggression against the Republic of Iraq and against Iraqi citizens that occur in conjunction with other practices of the Kuwaiti authorities such as their active and direct participation in the daily aggression being committed by United States and British warplanes against Iraq from Kuwait's territory, their interference in the internal affairs of Iraq and their provision of support and funding to terrorist groups for the purpose of undermining Iraq's stability and jeopardizing its security and the safety of its citizens.

The Minister appeals to you to intervene in order to halt these acts of aggression, which are in flagrant violation of the terms of the relevant United Nations resolutions and the provisions of the Charter, and he states that the Kuwaiti side bears full responsibility for them.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 21 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that armed assaults on Iraqi fishing boats by Kuwaiti naval units in Iraq's territorial waters have increased greatly in recent times. Armed Kuwaiti naval patrols are intercepting Iraqi fishermen, beating them, stealing their personal possessions and tearing up their official documents. These assaults take place in particular in the Khawr Abd Allah channel and near buoys 12 and 13, inside the boundaries of Basrah Governorate. I provide you hereunder with examples of such violations.

1. On the night of 12/13 September 2001, a Kuwaiti military vessel intercepted Iraqi boat 4173/Basrah near the Khawr Abd Allah navigation channel (near buoy 13). They demanded the identification documents of the fishermen and the boat's papers. Kuwaiti military personnel then tore up the personal documents of the Iraqi fishermen and threw them into the sea.

2. On 13 September 2001, a Kuwaiti military cabin cruiser with five armed persons on board intercepted Iraqi boat 3365/Basrah in the Bawwabat area. They seized identity documents and the boat's official papers, and they tore them up and threw them into the waters of the Gulf.

3. On 15 September 2001, four armed Kuwaiti military personnel on board a military boat assaulted a number of Iraqi seamen as they were fishing near buoy 12 in the Khawr Abd Allah channel, which is inside the boundaries of Basrah Governorate. They took from them the official fishing licences, the boat's papers and the seamen's identity documents and proceeded to tear them up.

4. On 15 September 2001, a Kuwaiti military boat carrying four armed persons assaulted the Iraqi fishermen on boat 1072/Basrah near buoy 13 in the Khawr Abd Allah waterway and took away their fishing licences as well as the fishermen's personal documents and threw them into the sea.

5. Five Iraqi seamen who had been fishing on 18 September 2001 on boat 3375/Basrah at the end of the Khawr Abd Allah channel near buoy 13 reported that Kuwaiti military personnel in two boats had assaulted them and had stolen from them the boat's papers and their fishing licences.

The assaults on our fishermen in our territorial waters by Kuwaiti military personnel are acts of wanton aggression against the Republic of Iraq and against Iraqi citizens that occur in conjunction with other practices of the Kuwaiti authorities such as their active and direct participation in the daily aggression being committed by United States and British warplanes against Iraq from the territory of the State of Kuwait, their interference in the internal affairs of Iraq and their provision of support and funding to terrorist groups for the purpose of undermining Iraq's stability and the safety of its citizens. These unlawful practices place regional peace and security in the greatest jeopardy, and the Kuwaiti side bears full legal

responsibility for them. We appeal to you to intervene in order to halt these acts of aggression, which are in flagrant violation of the terms of the relevant United Nations resolutions and the provisions of the Charter.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq